

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.
On the 20th July, at Kuling, the wife of WILSON HERBERT GILLIES, London Mission, of a daughter (MURIEL AGNES).

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 7th August, 1903.

SIR EDMUND BARTON'S reply to a deputation asking for a repeal of the legislation against coloured labour in Australia is not one which is likely to raise him in general estimation as a statesman, though it may, as it was no doubt intended to, increase his popularity in Australia. It is a familiar fact that prohibition in the great Southern continent keeps out mainly two different classes of people, one British Indians and the other Japanese and Chinese. Now Sir EDMUND BARTON told the deputation that it was useless to ask for a repeal of the prohibitory laws until prohibition has been tried and that he personally would prefer even foreign white labour to coloured labour. A stronger declaration of the "colour line" policy could not well be made. The Australian Premier, in fact, pronounced against British subjects, citizens of the same empire as the Australians themselves, while admitting that he would rather see aliens, as long as they had white skins, in Australia. Such an attitude can only strike us as retrograde, in view of the tendency now exhibited toward solidification of the empire. But this attitude is not, of course, a new or unfamiliar one in Australia. In the most recent work on Australia, that of Mr. P. F. ROWLAND, we read:—"The existence of the labouring 'fed' millions of India and China is the 'greatest danger that threatens progressive nations; and it is unavailing to shut out the cheap labourer (as even free-traders in Australia are willing to do) if we admit the commodities produced by his labour." The remedy, in the eyes of such thinkers, is

to shut out equally the labourer and his products, in fact to create an absolutely "white Australia." But can Australia afford it? She has not the population yet, nor can have it for many years to come. And she justly claims to be allowed to embarrass the policy of the whole empire by her discrimination not only against our allies, like the Japanese, but also against our fellow-subjects in India?

THE newly elected Pope, hitherto known as Cardinal GIUSEPPE SARTE, but in future to be styled Pius X, has up to the time of his election to the Pontificate been the Patriarch of Venice, which post he attained in 1893. An Italian by birth and 68 years of age, he has been little known to the outside world as yet. In fact his election comes rather as a surprise. Among the names of likely successors to the late Leo XIII Cardinal SARTE's was not mentioned. Cardinal GOTTI was freely spoken of; Cardinal RAMPOLLA, Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal VANNUTELLI were also named. But the choice of the Conclave has not fallen upon them. To judge from earlier telegrams, the decision was not arrived at without considerable difficulty, and it is even stated that illicit attempts were made to influence the electors. Perhaps we should regard the choice of Cardinal SARTE as of the nature of a compromise. At all events, it seems that it is a choice which should be welcomed generally, for we are told that the new Pope is known for his broad-mindedness and for his friendliness to the Quirinal. The unfortunately strained relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal have created many diplomatic difficulties, which all nations of Europe would be glad to see smoothed over. It is to be hoped that the general opinion will be realised, namely that His Holiness Pius X will be more of a spiritual than of a political personage.

A blank plague-return was issued from the Sanitary Board Office yesterday afternoon.

We hear that an ingenious officer on H. M. S. Tamar has rigged up a very efficient water-shute.

Steamship captains arriving in Hongkong from the South report meeting a lot of wreckage outside. Presumably, it is from the sunken Paul Donner.

News was received in Shanghai on the 29th ult. that the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and China, signed in Shanghai on the 6th September last by Sir James MacKay and Lu Hai-huan and Sheng Hsuan-huei, have been exchanged.

The Hon. R. Sheehan having been granted leave of absence from the Legislative Council for one year, a meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has been called to nominate a member to take his place in the Council. The said meeting will be held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 3.30 p.m. Further particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

A Changsha (Hunan) despatch states that a man named Li Yuan-cho, who obtained his literary degree of M.A. at the Changsha provincial examinations in the autumn of 1902, has been recently deprived of his literary degree and sentenced by Governor Chao Erh-shu to imprisonment for life. This severe punishment is alleged to have been due to the ex-M.A.'s attempt at pretending to be a member of one of the Christian missions of Hunan with the object of extorting money from certain wealthy people.—N.C. Daily News.

By permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel during dinner to-day (weather permitting):—
March..... "The Belle of Bohemia," Ord Hume
Selection "The Yeomen of the Guard," Sullivan
Romance "Clair de Lune," Debussy
Selection "The Merry Widow," Strauss
Waltz..... "The Merry Widow," Strauss
"Reveries of the Night," Waldteufel
Selection "Plantation,"..... Chambers
Two-Step "Mumblin Moss,"..... Thurban
"God Save the King."

On the way down from Weihaiwei, H.M.S. Albion ran into a typhoon, and was badly knocked about. It is stated that the delay occasioned resulted in the supply of fresh water running completely out, and that owing to damage to the distilling plant it was impossible to renew the supply. The crew had to be batted down, and only those whose services were needed were allowed on deck; several men fainted with the stifling heat below, and all were glad when the battleship emerged from the storm, which was perhaps the worst she has encountered.

The N.C. Daily News publishes the following telegram, dated Tokyo, 30th July:—"The Korean Government contemplates the repurchase of the lands privately acquired by the Russians at Yong-Ampho (at the mouth of the Yalu), and thereafter leasing these lands to the Russian holders, thus legalising the tenure that was originally obtained in defiance of the treaties. This display of Korea's tendency to condone the Russian aggressions has been the cause of comment in Japan, where the Russian Settlement at Yong-Ampho is regarded as a second Port Arthur in embryo."

Yesterday the French gunboat *Decidee* arrived from Chosio and the British sloop *Phœnix* from Batavia and Singapore.

Mr. Norval McGregor, of the late Waldorf Company, took the part of Orlando in *As You Like It* with which the Fourth of July celebrations ended up at Santa Clara, U.S.

A Nagasaki despatch states that an American resident of the port committed suicide by placing himself before a train at Michio station on the Kinshin Railway on the 25th ult.

The following British men-of-war were at Weihaiwei on the 25th ult.:—H.M.S.S. *Glory*, *Ocean*, *Albatross*, *Amphitrite*, *Argonaut*, *Blenheim*, *Edipus*, *Humber*, *Alacrity*, *Britannia*, *Mutine*, *Algerine*, *Handy*, *Janus*, and *Otter*.

"The Mitre," or "The Clachan," as it is now called, one of the most interesting of the many old towers in Fleet Street, has been sold, together with an adjacent house, for £9,550. At the "Mitre" Johnson used to hold converse with Boswell and to sup with Goldsmith.

The P. and O. Company have removed the starting-point of their fleet of mail steamers from the Royal Albert Dock, which they have used since 1880, to the Tilbury Docks. The *Chiao*, Australian, and Indian mail steamers will sail from Tilbury, while the *Calcutta* steamers and the cargo-boats will continue to use the Albert Dock. The reason the Company have changed their docks is principally the fact that the four new 12,000-ton steamers, which will be out of the builders' hands before the end of the year, are too deep for the Albert Docks, says a London journal.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, commenting on the proposal to establish a Zollverein on German lines, says:—"The position of Great Britain towards her colonies is entirely different from that of the German States to the Zollverein. Mr. Chamberlain has no knowledge of the conditions and the history of foreign countries, otherwise he would not have made the comparison. That a British colony should ever prefer to send its representative to Parliament and from there receive its laws, we believe as little as that Great Britain is willing to be ruled by a majority of representatives of trans-oceanic colonies."

General Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, on his recent tour attended a ball given by the officers of the Novo Ussuri garrison, a fortress in Eastern Siberia. The General complained that the ladies present were "far too extravagantly attired, especially the wives of the officers." The distinguished guest also remarked that it would not hurt the wives of officers to dress more modestly; for their husbands, on their scanty pay, could not afford these luxurious toilets. General Kuropatkin has risen to his present position from the rank of a sergeant, and is a plain-spoken, hard-working man, who does not believe in luxury and extravagance, especially in connection with the Russian army, which, thanks to his indefatigable energy, is now exceedingly effective, compared with what it was during the Russo-Turkish War.

Sir Horace Rumbold recently expressed his regret at the absence of direct relations between Great Britain and the Holy See, and attributed that circumstance to the failure of his attempt to procure a Vatican declaration of the fallacy of the charge of ritual murder which has been the originating cause of so many massacres of Jews. Curiously enough, says the *Daily Chronicle*, opposition to the re-establishment of direct relations with the Vatican comes from two contrary camps—the old-fashioned British Protestants and the English Catholic hierarchy. The reasons why the former dislike the idea are easily understood. On the other hand, a British Minister at the Vatican would involve the presence of a Papal Nuncio in London, who would necessarily be the most important and influential Catholic personage in England, and would dwarf the Archbishop of Westminster. Those who suffer most from the lack of a British Minister to the Vatican are English tourists in Rome. For great Papal functions shoals of tickets are sent to the French, German, and other Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican, but the unfortunate British visitor has to resort to all sorts of undignified begging expedients to get one, and even then frequently fails.

Referring to a recent leading article on the Port Arthur Conference, a correspondent writes to the *Kobe Chronicle*:—"The implicit assumption that you point out, as to Manchuria being 'territory over which Russia naturally exercises all the rights of administration implied in the word sovereignty' is not only a logical inference but, it strikes me, a real fact, admitted even by Great Britain as far back as May last. Otherwise how are we to explain Viscount Cranborne's statement (vide *Reuter's* telegram in your issue of the 13th May) that 'Russia does not intend to frame any measures excluding foreign Consuls from the territory, does not intend to obstruct commerce, or to prevent the use of the ports by foreigners.' Does not this statement, of a responsible statesman, mean that Manchuria is already considered Russian territory, with which Russia is fully entitled to deal? Not a word is said of China. It is Russia that will frame measures for the administration of the country, and she appears to have given an assurance that her intention is not to frame any that would close the country to foreign Consuls, or obstruct commerce, or prevent the use of the ports by foreigners. Ergo, Russia sways sovereign rights over Manchuria, and Lord Cranborne, H.M.B.'s Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has proclaimed the fact in the House of Commons two months ago."

The directors of the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of one-tenth per share.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mat-bag Gaid, \$75.

We see from a copy (colated as usual) of the *Japan Mail* that it is stated that although Japanese subjects are allowed to purchase land at Dalny, their total purchases must be limited to one-tenth of the area offered for sale.

Messrs. Armstrong & Co. and several other foreign shipbuilding yards, says the Japanese Press, have been requested by the Japanese Government to send in their estimates for the construction of a battleship of 16,000 tons.

The progress of the reconstruction work in the Nagasaki Quarantine Station at Mogami has been somewhat retarded by rains, and the work is now expected to be completely finished by the 10th inst. The end of July was originally aimed at.

A Big Timber (Montana) telegram says:—Wonderful discoveries of fossils and bones of pre-historic men and animals are being made in the Fish Creek country by Prof. M. S. Farr and a party of students from Princeton University. In the remains of a city belonging to the Stone Age was found, almost complete, the skeleton of a man nine feet high, and another skeleton somewhat smaller was found near by, probably being that of a woman.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says:—Some time ago we published the statement that during his interim administration of office in Nanking after the death of Liu Kung-yi, H.E. Chang Chih-tung ordered river gunboats for service on the Yangtze from Japan. Tenders from European dockyards were also received, but not accepted by Chang Chih-tung, who of late is strongly leaning towards Japan. We now learn that the order was for four gunboats, which has been placed with the Kawasaki works in Kobe. The dimensions of the boats are to be: length 181, beam 28, depth from keel to upper deck 13.5 feet and they are to draw 7 feet. The displacement has been calculated at 525 tons. Engines of 950 horse-power are to give the vessels a speed of 13 knots per hour.

The *Shanghai Times* of the 28th ult. writes as follows:—"The police deny the report that members of the force, instrumental in making arrests in the *Suipo* case and closing up the newspaper, received substantial sums of money from the Shanghai Taotai for their work. Detective Eadie, on being questioned about the report by a *Times* reporter, said he knew nothing about it and did not know that any sum of money had been sent for his services in effecting the arrest of the *Suipo* journalists or that it had been returned to the Taotai. Detective Inspector Armstrong, on being interviewed, said he knew absolutely nothing about the matter. Chief Inspector Ramsey also made the same statement. Captain Heisergan said: 'So far as I am aware there is no truth in the story and I know nothing about it. I would ask your editor not to say anything about the matter just now as I intend making enquiries into the matter and will let you know the result.' Later, Captain Heisergan denied that there was any truth in the statement. The tale does not bear the stamp of probability."

Relations between the French and Chinese in the Foochow Arsenal are sharpening to a point more and more. For a long time past the French have upheld a claim on the Foochow Arsenal which, taken in round figures, amounts to 700,000 taels. During the peace negotiations in 1901 the French Ambassador brought up this claim and succeeded in getting the same included in the indemnification to be paid to France. This however did not afterwards have the effect that the French considered their claim settled; the French representative in Foochow still insists upon payment of this sum, and when he met with just and energetic resistance from the Chinese seized the Arsenal. But it is known this Arsenal engages to a great extent in all possible work within the province of shipbuilding which in other countries is left to private enterprise. The Chinese central government has lately arrived at the only possible conclusion and ordered that the Arsenal be treated as a private enterprise, which means that in future import duty is to be paid for all raw material imported for the Arsenal, the same as other private dockyards in China have to do.—*Ostasiatische Lloyd*.

In his reply to the Korean Government's absurd request for the removal of the telegraph line between Fusan and Seoul, says the *Kobe Herald*, Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Seoul, has pointed out that the line referred to was not constructed by Japan alone. Both the Japanese and Korean Governments were responsible for the work and undertook to protect it. It is believed that the Korean Government will now explain to the Russian Minister that the Seoul-Fusan line is not a similar undertaking to the Ryong-an telegraph. These particulars are wired by the Osaka *Mainichi's* Seoul correspondent, who adds that the Seoul Government is now negotiating with the Chinese Minister for a removal of the connection between the Korean and Chinese telegraph systems. On learning of this move, Mr. Hayashi promptly lodged a protest warning the Government that the Chinese telegraph system in Manchuria is controlled by Russia and is at present a Russian enterprise. Therefore to effect a connection of the two systems would be to violate the Treaty. If any step of the kind is taken, Japan, the Minister is reported to have added, will have no alternative but to demand compensation.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO VISIT FRANCE.

LONDON, 4th August.
A large party composed of Members of the House of Commons will return the visit of the French deputies on 25th November; seventy members have already accepted the invitation.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, 4th August.
The Irish Land Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords.

SOMALILAND.

LONDON, 4th August.
Mr. Brodick stated in the House of Commons that ammunition possessing a greater stopping power than the service ammunition had been sent to Somaliland.

ELECTION OF THE NEW POPE.

LONDON, 4th August.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarie has been elected Pope and assumed the name of Pius X; the election was most impressive, and the Pope blessed the people from the balcony of St. Peter's. The new Pope is known for his broad-mindedness and friendliness to the Quirinal. King Emanuel telegraphed his satisfaction at the election, and the general opinion is that Pius X will be more of a spiritual than a political personage.

SIR ERNEST SATOW IN HONGKONG.

H.E. Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., British Minister at Peking, arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning by the P. & O. s.s. *Samaru*, which vessel he joined at Penang, after his visit to Bangkok. It had been hoped that he would be able to break his journey here, but unfortunately he is hastening on to Peking and is expected to sail for the north to-day. He was met on his arrival yesterday by Sir John Keane, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, and Mr. E. A. Hewett, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and proceeded to Mountain Lodge, where he stayed last night. In the course of the afternoon he met the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. Proceedings were private, but it is to be hoped that at least the gist of the discussion will shortly be made public, for it cannot fail to have been of wide interest, and the brevity of Sir Ernest Satow's stop here has prevented any such proceedings as occurred in Bombay.

BOXING AT THE CITY HALL.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the boxing event in the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening, when Jack Grace of America and Sam Newman of Manila will meet in a twenty-round contest for a side bet of \$500 and gate as per articles. Both men are in tip-top condition as the result of their hard training during the past three weeks, and a good encounter may confidently be looked for. Preliminary bouts will take place between Barrett, E.E., and Callaghan of the *Vergence*, Cohen and Marriott of the *Sherwood Foresters*, and two local men. Doors will be open at 8 p.m. and a commencement will be made at 9. Tickets of admission are on sale at the hotels and the City Hall, prices, \$10 (stage), \$5 and \$2.

THE POLLARD SEASON—POSTPONED OPENING.

From Manila yesterday Mr. Alec Middleton, business manager of the Pollard Comedy Company, received a wire stating that the season there had been extended till this week-end owing to the great success attending their productions. The opening in Hongkong has therefore had to be postponed from Monday next till the following Wednesday, the 12th inst., on which night *Tom, Dick and Harry* will be presented.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.P. steamer *Tacoma* arrived at Tacoma, Wash., on the 3rd inst. from Yokohama.
The N.P. steamer *Olympic* left Tacoma on the 3rd inst., a.m., for Yokohama and the usual ports.
The steamer *Zafiro* left Manila on the 5th inst., p.m., and is due here this afternoon.
The O.S.S. steamer *Kintuck* left Singapore on the 5th inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 11th inst.
The steamer *Arratoon Apoor*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
Red Drum hoisted at 10.15 a.m.
The barometer has fallen rapidly in Formosa and over the S.E. coast of China, risen slightly over S. Japan and the Philippines.
The depression, noted yesterday, as lying in the Pacific, is a typhoon. It is lying near S. Formosa this morning and seems to be moving quickly towards WNW.
Pressure is high over S. Japan.
Bad weather in the Formosa Channel and increasing NW. winds along the S. coast of China.
Forecast:—NW. winds, probably freshening considerably; fair at first, equally with rain later.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 6th August.

KWANGSI OPERATIONS.
From Kwangsi it is reported that the Imperial troops are not meeting with success, but no great operations have been entered on as yet. The Viceroy is biding his time, and will not move until he is fully prepared. General Fung is expected at Wuchow in the course of this week, and he will take with him from Yumchow (Chin-how) a large body of troops.

From the North eight regiments will arrive in Canton to-morrow. They belong to the Wu Chien Ch'iu—probably the best body of troops in China, at least as far as discipline is concerned. A Hupoh general is in command, and many of the officers have been trained by foreigners at Nanking or Hankow. When these troops reach Kwangsi the Viceroy may be expected to commence the campaign in earnest.

ATTACKS ON VICEROY SHUM.
Rumours are being circulated by Shum's enemies which are intended to discredit him, but little attention need be paid to them. His maligners say that the Viceroy has denuded Canton of money and troops. One million and a half taels have been requisitioned for Kwangsi, and native banks and merchants are feeling the effects. The money market has suffered to such an extent that interest is charged at the rate of 12 per cent. on short loans. Again, Canton is reported to be exposed to great danger from any stray bands of brigands or even malcontents in the city. Of the five regiments of armed police, three have been sent to Kwangsi, and the number of troops is gradually dwindling. Members of the Trial Society are pouring into the city by tens daily. So say the gossips, but as a matter of fact Canton is very quiet now. One hears little or nothing of the burglaries and highway robberies which were of almost daily occurrence last year. The attempts to discredit the great Viceroy are ridiculous.

OFFICIALS DEGRADED.

Marshal Su, whose degradation was recently reported, has now been thrown into prison by the Board of Punishments at Peking. His fate will be a warning to corrupt officials, and his punishment is just. In Canton, Taotai Liu Ch'ing Tai has been degraded from his post of Superintendent of the Arsenal. The mentions of war sent to Kwangsi from the Arsenal are not of a satisfactory character, and the responsibility rests with the Superintendent, who has been replaced by a Taotai in whom the Viceroy trusts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 1st August.
SIR,—It is very painful to note that, as recapitulated by H. B. Sir William Gascoigne at the Legislative Council yesterday, such an eminent man as Mr. Chadwick, on whose report and recommendation the current system of drainage was introduced in this Colony and subsequently the plague, should make such a glaring statement as to mislead others to believe the Chinese to be a race of water-wasters. Can he substantiate his statement and publish statistics to show how often Chinese were convicted of this crime? Far from that they were taught in their cradle to appreciate the precious fluid. "To think of its origin when drinking water." According to the monthly tables published by the Water Authority the average consumption in the city is about 9 gallons per head. The Government should take into consideration the great quantity used by all kinds of trade, thereby reducing the actual domestic consumption to about 7 gallons per head, which is not excessive. I contend Europeans use more water than Chinese as 9 gallons would barely suffice for one European bath alone. The New Water Bill is now before the Council: I hope the two Chinese representatives may watch the interests of their compatriots more closely. Thanking you for insertion of this in your paper.—Yours, etc., SANSANG.

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 6th August.
SIR,—Regarding this vexed cubicle question, there is one point that I should like to have cleared up. The flat has gone forth under the new Ordinances that landlords are to remove all illegal cubicles on their premises. That seems simple enough, but my question is this: Suppose a tenant rents a house from a landlord and erects a cubicle of his own, a private cubicle? Has the landlord or anyone appointed by him power to remove that cubicle against the will of the tenant? It seems to me that he has not, and that any attempt to remove it could and would be met by a summons for trespass and damages. It seems to me also to be rather an important point, and it is one that troubles others besides—Yours, etc., CUBICLE.

ILANG-ILANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 6th August.
SIR,—The Ilang-Ilang trees in the Botanical Gardens, mentioned in your "Botanical Notes" of this date, are natives of the Philippines, and were imported by me from Manila about 30 years ago.—Yours, etc., J. GRANT SMITH.

GREAT FLOOD AT CHEFOO.

Chefoo, 27th July.

Yesterday, Sunday, the 26th July, will long remain a memorable day in the minds of residents here. At intervals through Saturday night it had rained hard at times, and on Sunday morning about 11 it seemed that things were working up for a final effort. A peal of peal of thunder, interspersed with vivid flashes of forked lightning, made the scene a lurid one, while the wind blew from one quarter to another as if seeking for the best point to blow from, and then, although on the town level it was raining as hard as anyone can imagine it possible, somewhere up in the hills at the back of the town there must have been a cloudburst or some such disturbance, for the volumes of water which came tumbling down the already full flowing creeks and gullies overspread the banks in many places and carried away houses, trees, buildings of all sorts, many unfortunate Chinese, and sweeping all before it, rushed seaward, only to be stopped by the incoming nearly high tide, which caused the rushing water to flood all low-lying parts of the settlement from two to three feet deep. So sudden was the rise of the water and so little contemplated the occurrence that no one had time to do much, stores being flooded, and extensive damage occurring in many godowns to goods stored on the ground floor.

FOREIGN LOSSES.

Some of the principal sufferers amongst foreign firms are Carlotta and Co.; Cornaby Eckford and Co.; Curtis Bros.; Diederichsen, Jensen and Co. and E. L. Mondou. Such goods as cement, straw-braid, flour, soda-cakes, paper, etc., being damaged. The most extensive loss to individual property is probably that of the Chang Yuo Wine Company, as all their work of the last three years, surrounding the Austrian Consulate, suffered very heavily, buildings, walls, and coal being swept away, and it is believed the valuable wines stored in the cellars will be ruined.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE WITNESS.

A foreign resident on Temple Hill states that the scene was awful as from that position they could see vast volumes of water tumbling down the hill, carrying houses, trees, and individuals as it swept seaward. It is at present impossible to estimate the loss of life, but the distress of those who are left homeless and destitute is very apparent. Some idea of the force of the water may be gathered from the fact, that at one point where some 400 tons of Welsh coal was stacked belonging to E. L. Mondou, Ltd., the whole lot was swept into the sea. The beach is still strewn with beams, trees, logs, and all sorts of wreckage, and although some thirty bodies (Chinese) have already been removed, more are still appearing on this East Beach, and the loss of life on the West Beach, where the dwellers are much more packed, must be awful. The Customs authorities already say 200 to 300 have been drowned and probably the real total will never be known. Such a disaster locally is unprecedented and one can only hope that the like will never occur again.—*Mercury*.

AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

The idea that Russia is capable of affording much more protection to China than Japan is, gaining ground among Princes and Ministers in Peking and, in consequence, (we quote a despatch to the *Kokumin*) the pro-Russian tendency is reviving. Prince Su, Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shikai are advocates of the anti-Russian proposal. Chang Chih-tung differs with Prince Ching, and the Empress Dowager is said to have empowered the Prince to solely and expeditiously handle the Manchurian difficulty. Her Majesty is also said to have intimated to Chang that he would do better to refrain from replying to the Palace and personally memorialise on the question. The 13th and 16th Russian Regiments at Kirin and Liaoyang respectively left on Thursday for Dalny, 300 soldiers in Shashikwan also left for Yinkao (Newchwang) yesterday.

A Dalny despatch of the 18th inst. states that General Kuropatkin has ordered that the garrison of Dalny is to be increased to 15,000 men. Several regiments are expected there within a fortnight. Small batches of the men have already arrived. Two large forts are being built and Chinese coolies are employed day and night. The construction of forts to cover the railway between Dalny and Port Arthur is being pushed on. The Russian authorities intend to concentrate six divisions of men in Liaotung Peninsula and are now moving men from Amur and Kirin provinces. The authorities intend to make use of this in pretending that they have evacuated Manchuria. The Russian officials who have been investigating matters relative to the storage of provisions and coal have prohibited the export of grain from Newchwang. The rumour regarding the purchase of 250,000 tons of coal and 80,000 tons of smokeless coal by Russians is reported to have some truth. A large quantity of Kaiping coal was recently sent to Port Arthur from Chingwantao.—*Kobe Herald*.

The *Jewish Chronicle* mentions a novel use for the photograph some time ago the Hungarian Jews in Chicago wrote to the Chief Rabbi of Frankfurt in Hungary asking him to recommend an orthodox Rabbi able to preach in their native language. Pressing is a long way from Chicago, and it was too much to expect that a Rabbi could drop across for a Sabbath to preach a trial sermon. That was where the photograph showed its use. The recommended candidate spoke his best sermons in his best German and Hungarian, into the instrument, and when the records were reproduced in Chicago they gave such delight that the preacher was elected at a handsome salary.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 6th August.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ASSAULT WITH A CHOPPER.

Hearing that his wife was unfaithful, a native shoemaker carrying on business in Wanchai visited her at their home in Kowloon City on Wednesday morning for the purpose of ascertaining if what he had been told was true. He was accompanied by his mother, the tale-bearer, and it is alleged that she held the wife down whilst the husband attacked her with a chopper; the woman sustained serious injuries, three toes being almost completely severed from the foot, and her arm, leg, and shoulder badly cut. The police heard of the affair and arrested the culprit before they had time to escape. When charged, the male defendant admitted cutting the complainant, who is now in hospital, but said it was done accidentally; the female prisoner denied the charge. The case was remanded till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

UNJUST WEIGHTS.

Inspector Ford summoned two chandlers in Kowloon City for using unjust weights in their business. One, who cheated his customers of twelve per cent. of their purchases, was fined \$75, and the other, whose "squeeze" amounted to three per cent., \$20.

THE STRANDING OF THE "CARRIER DOVE."

The finding of the U.S. Marine Court, Shanghai, which enquired into the stranding of the sailing vessel *Carrier Dove*, has been rendered as follows (we take the report from the *N. C. Daily News*):—

The evidence before us shows that, as the *Carrier Dove* approached the shores of China after a prosperous voyage, observations were taken fixing her position up to June 28th at 3 p.m. None could be taken afterwards. By the Captain's calculations the North Saddle Light would be about 26 miles S.W. at daylight on the morning of June 30th. Shortly before 4 o'clock a.m. of that day, he sent the second mate aloft, who reported that he could just see a revolving light in that direction. Not satisfied with this report, the Captain then put on all sail and headed his course as he supposed for Amherst Rock. At 9.30 a.m. the vessel struck 12 miles N. W. of Shawsichan. The crew were rescued by the *Irene* (Capt. Johns) with only the loss of one man and were brought to Shanghai from Shawsichan by the *Haean* (Capt. Wallace). Both of these Captains showed the helpfulness and kindness which is so characteristic of seafaring men. It appears that both mates mistook the revolving light at Shawsichan for the revolving light at the North Saddle, an error the more natural as both are white lights and as it was in exactly the position relative to the ship in which the latter would be according to the dead reckoning. We find that the Captain of the *Carrier Dove* used all reasonable caution to ascertain the ship's position and cannot be blamed for the stranding of the vessel.

JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General, U.S.A., Shanghai.
J. A. AMESBURY,
Master Am. Ship *Reconale*.
27th July, 1903.

MISSIONARIES AND COWS.

"F. A. G." writes in the *Kobe Chronicle*:—There is a place in China to which I should like to go at the present time, only that I feel quite sure Kobe would miss me. It is called Kulung, and, as might be expected from its name, is a place to which missionaries flock when the plains are melting in the fervent heat. Naturally they send accounts of their doings to the Shanghai papers, and these missionary contributions are always so strikingly interesting that I read them with the greatest pleasure. There is something so domestic, for example, about the following:—"Much might be done to improve the food supply. To much lean meat comes up the hill. All should boycott lean meat, as it may be from diseased cattle. One feels pretty safe when it is fat. Mr. Duff is a public benefactor, and we wish him great success in his enterprises. His butter and milk are excellent, and there is a wonderful quantity of cream on his milk. It is to be hoped that he can give a full supply to all this year." Now who is "Mr. Duff"? Is it a cow or is it a man? The attentive reader learns first that all should boycott lean meat, and that one feels pretty safe when it is fat, and then we are told that Mr. Duff is a public benefactor who has a wonderful quantity of cream on his milk and it is hoped he can give a full supply! I suppose it is all right, but it seems a little frivolous to speak of a cow in this way. But the cow is an indispensable adjunct of every self-respecting missionary household, and maybe is in consequence given the honorific. I have recently been trying to find out through the Jesuit missionary letters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries what the missionaries to Japan in that age did about the great cow question. So far as I can discover, however, they were unaccompanied by a single specimen of these interesting animals, and how they managed to do their work and make so many converts puzzles me altogether. The fact, however, that the work was not lasting is clear proof of the importance of cows in the missionary field.

INVESTIGATION OF RINDERPEST IN CHINA.

During my stay in Shanghai, I had the pleasure of visiting the cattle-yards, a short distance from the city, and became very much interested in the successive means employed for the prevention of "rinderpest." In the first place, the cattle-yards are divided up so that each drove of animals, in various stages of the inoculation, are separated and apart from the others, those which have the severest form of the rinderpest, contracted by the immune procedure, are placed in a covered yard composed of numberless stalls and capable of containing as many as five hundred head comfortably. This yard is called the "sick ward," and particular pains are taken in the methods used for the disinfection of it; all the straw and other material, after contamination, is burnt, and a liberal use of lime is made. Not only is all waste material destroyed by fire and other means of absolute disinfection, but scrupulous cleanliness is observed in all matters, whether pertaining to the care of the animals or to the appliances of this so-called "sick ward." These animals that recover from the inoculation and are convalescing are placed in other yards, according to the extent of recovery, and finally, after they begin to enjoy their meals and take on what flesh and fat that were lost during the two weeks of immunisation, they are ready for shipment to the Philippine Islands. It may appear to the unprofessional observer that such stringent means are unnecessary, but not so; although as great a percentage as from ten to fifteen die while undergoing inoculation, the least deviation from the methods employed by the proprietors would result in failure to thoroughly immunise sufficiently to satisfy the U.S. Government.

The rinderpest serum for Chinese cattle is prepared by an expert, and the same veterinarian supplies serum for immunising the large numbers of carabao that have been recently shipped to the Philippines. At present as many as fifty thousand carabao are being transported from China (at Uncle Sam's expense) to make up for the loss in the Islands from the ravages of rinderpest of this valued beast of burden.

It may seem strange, nevertheless it is a fact, that few people really know what rinderpest is. I have heard it described all the way from foot-rot to a chronic skin eruption, and I myself had been at a loss until on this recent occasion I had the pleasure of investigating its character in person. I must say that I was surprised at my discovery, for I found a complaint that corresponds almost exactly with acute dysentery in the human being. The period of incubation is about five days, then the animal's temperature goes up from 100, gradually increasing as the disease progresses, and sometimes just before the final collapse, and prior to death, the temperature reaches 105 or more. After five days of incubation there is a stage of diarrhoea and continued elevation of temperature, which lasts about one week or ten days, when the climax is reached, and when every other effort to save the animal fails. None but eleven-footed animals contract the rinderpest; no case of a horse, for instance, having had the disease, is on record.

The regime for inoculation is simple. The animal is placed in bamboo stocks (in the West we would use something else, so that the feet are secure, otherwise in demonstrating his objection to having needles run into his flesh the bullock might naturally delay the process, which usually takes twelve and a half minutes). Ten cubic centimetres of virulent blood from another animal with the disease in progress, and after C.C. of the prepared serum from an immune animal, are then injected into the subcutaneous tissues, just behind the fore-legs, well down on the abdomen; and after about twelve and one half minutes, the serum and germ-soaked blood begin a battle for supremacy in the system of the unfortunate bovine. Which will win remains to be seen. This inoculation is repeated in five days, sometimes in less time, and sometimes two or three extra injections are needed, depending on the animal's condition; then you increase the amount of serum or infected blood injected.

It is to be hoped that by continuous inoculations and perseverance on the part of Government employees, as well as private firms, at some time in the future a breed of cattle will be developed that shall be immune from birth, thereby removing one of the greatest curses the Philippines have to contend with at present. Let us trust that the honest work of earnest men animal are then injected into the subcutaneous tissues, just behind the fore-legs, well down on the abdomen; and after about twelve and one half minutes, the serum and germ-soaked blood begin a battle for supremacy in the system of the unfortunate bovine. Which will win remains to be seen. This inoculation is repeated in five days, sometimes in less time, and sometimes two or three extra injections are needed, depending on the animal's condition; then you increase the amount of serum or infected blood injected.

A DISTURBER OF WORSHIP.

The following is the text of Bishop Potter's letter to the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, to which we alluded in these columns recently:—"Beverend Sir,—You call yourself a clergyman of the Church of England, but I doubt if, for a clergyman is usually a gentleman, and aware that he may not print a private letter until its receipt has been acknowledged by the person to whom it is addressed. That you are a fanatic is much more likely, for only a fanatic could suppose that the Church of New York is governed by the laws of the Church of England, or that you could compel me, or any incumbent in the diocese of New York, to enforce, or to obey, the laws of the Church of England."

"The rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin assesses my respect and confidence, and though his modes of worship may be as little to my taste as to yours, he is not following them without my privacy and knowledge. I have advised him, therefore, to apply for a detail of police and have instructed him, in case you and your followers venture in any way to interrupt or interfere with his services, to direct the police to throw you and your associates into the street. Happily, we have a law in the State of New York which deals summarily and effectually with disturbers of public worship."

Fillingham, on a visit to America, had visited the Sunday morning service at St. Mary the Virgin, New York, and sent a letter to Bishop Potter in which he declared the sacrifice of the mass, the burning of incense and the elevation of the host to be contrary to the doctrine of the Anglican Church, and called the whole ceremony profane and idolatrous. Fillingham has returned to England, but says he will go to the States in February and conduct "a Lenten mission in the interest of Protestantism."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.]

THE POPE'S DEATH.

London, 21st July.

The Italian Government have guaranteed the Sacred College perfect freedom and security during the deliberations and proceedings connected with the choice of a successor to the late Pontiff. Appreciative notices of the late Pope's excellent qualities have been published by the European Press. President Roosevelt telegraphed a message of sympathy to Cardinal Rampolla.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

London, 21st July.

The King has arrived in Dublin, where he has received a memorable welcome, the citizens acclaiming him as Edward the Peacemaker. The visit has called forth remarkable manifestations of good feeling, though the death of the Pope has caused a modification of the display which was intended.

RUSSIA'S ACTIVITY.

London, 23rd July.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* announces the mobilisation of one hundred and thirty thousand Russian troops. The entire force is to be immediately despatched by railway to the Amur district.

Arrangements have been made for a special meeting of the Imperial Council immediately on General Kuropatkin arriving in St. Petersburg. The object of the Council is to consider military dispositions in view of eventualities. Eleven torpedo-boats are to leave Cronstadt on the 28th inst. for the Far East, to reinforce the Russian Pacific Squadron. The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Smolensk*, 12,000 tons, 20 knots, has passed through the Bosphorus, apparently empty. Her destination is Port Arthur. Five vessels of a similar type remain in the harbour of Odessa.

SUGAR.

London, 30th July.

Mr Chamberlain contended that the Sugar Convention Bill will secure free trade in sugar and protect us against a monopoly. It was a tardy act of justice to the colonies. He mentioned that he had information showing that there was not the slightest probability of the formation of an international sugar combination. He condemned the extravagant language of the speakers on the opposite side, and said that "as we are on the eve of a great economic fight, it would be well for all of us, whatever our views, to keep cool, and not turn an economic into a personal fight."—*N. C. D. N.*

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS?

Paris, 31st July.

The *Daily Chronicle* of London says that Russia has made considerable concessions in the Far East to the United States, Japan, and Great Britain.—*Echo de Chine*.

ALLEGED PHYSICAL DEGENERATION.

In the House of Lords on the 6th ult. the Earl of Meath drew attention to the question of physical training, and asked the Government whether they would be prepared to grant a Royal Commission or a Committee of Enquiry with a view of ascertaining whether the poorer populations in the large towns were exposed to conditions which, if continued, must inevitably contribute to a low national standard of physical health and strength, seeing that if such was the case it would constitute a grave national peril.

The Bishop of Ely thought there were very good grounds for asking for the proposed enquiry. The question they had to consider was whether or not we were supplying a race calculated to hold this great Empire together, and to fulfil what they all believed to be the duties and destinies of our people. The answer was that there was evidence that the rate of increase was so declining that we could not claim that we were putting forth in sufficient numbers men and women who could hold their own in the great days that were coming. Figures showed that in the last twenty years the size of families had declined from 4.3 to 3.2; and if in another sixteen years a like decline took place the natural source of increase among us would inevitably be dried up. There was a vast shrinkage in the birth-rate in the United Kingdom, and he was sorry to say there were signs of a diminished growth also in our great colonies. The matter was one which did seem to call for investigation, for, as Lord Rosebery had said, "It is easy to have an Empire, but what is the use unless we have an Imperial race?" We were living in a State which now held three-quarters of its population within the towns. It was the towns which burned up the energy which was essential to success.

The Duke of Devonshire agreed that the condition of things was serious not only from the military point of view, but from an industrial standpoint. The Secretary of State for War had been in communication with the Home Office and the Local Government Board as to this question of physical degeneration, and these departments were all agreed that further enquiry of a deep and searching character was most necessary. He thought it was extremely likely that a Royal Commission would be found to be the most desirable form. (Hear, hear.) It was proposed, however, in the first instance to refer this subject to the medical profession as to the best means of obtaining information and as to what were in their opinion the causes of this undoubted physical degeneration, and what would tend to its improvement of national strength. When the preliminary enquiries had been completed, he thought no time would be lost in taking further steps.

Lord Lister and Melville quoted a letter from a medical man stating that there was undoubtedly physical degeneration in the north. Lord Balfour admitted the necessity for further enquiry.

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[38]

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Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., general agents of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., send us a copy of the following circular issued to shareholders:—

Your directors have pleasure in reporting that the documents in connection with the amalgamation for marketing the production of important Russian producers, and the majority of the producers of the Dutch East Indies, as well as the documents in connection with the formation of a distributing company called the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., in which the interested parties are Messrs. Frères of Paris, your Company, and the Royal Dutch Company of the Hague, as also the documents for placing transport and distributing facilities by your Company and the Royal Dutch Company at the disposal of this distributing company, have now been finally approved and the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., registered.

The lines of this amalgamation were settled some time back, but the detail necessary to bring into accord the very large and divergent interests has taken a long time to complete in legal form.

The working out of the details has made it impossible for your directors to present their report and an audited balance-sheet for the year 1902 at the usual time. These are now being prepared, and will be laid before you with as little delay as possible.

Your directors are pleased further to record that the period of dislocation of prices which preceded the amalgamation began to change about a year ago, and that since the 1st July, 1902, the parties have been working in accord on the lines designed for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. The recovery from the depressed level of values, however, occupied some time, and was not material until well on into the last quarter of 1902, but during the current year prices on most of the markets served by the amalgamation have been nearer normal.

TRAGIC TALE OF THE SEA.

A romantic story of the sea was related on the arrival at Plymouth last month of the P. and O. steamer *India* from Bombay. One of the second-class passengers was D. Jorandus, who was described as a distressed British subject. He joined the vessel at Gibraltar, and during the voyage gave a singularly vivid account of his remarkable adventures. He said that in February last he was the second mate of a vessel bound from the United Kingdom to Gibraltar. Her crew numbered thirty-eight. In the Straits of Gibraltar the vessel got out of her course, and subsequently went ashore at Larache, on the coast of Morocco. Twenty-six of the crew were drowned in attempting to reach the shore on account of a boat capsizing. The remaining twelve managed to land on the beach. Here they were given a most hostile reception by the natives, who swarmed to the water's edge and commenced shooting them down. Jorandus, who could speak a few words of Spanish, seeing his fellow seamen falling dead around him, appealed to the natives for mercy, and told them that the strangers were shipwrecked sailors and had meant no harm. At this time the mariners had all been killed with the exception of Jorandus, who had been shot in the right foot and the left leg and had fallen exhausted on the ground. The natives crowded round him, and mistaking a telescope he held in his hand for a gun, aimed at his chest, and only desisted when he threw the instrument on one side. When he was taken prisoner and placed in a tent, he succeeded in communicating with the British Consul in Morocco, and H.M.S. *Vindictive* was sent to rescue him. He was conveyed to Gibraltar, where he spent fifteen weeks in hospital, being discharged on June 30, in time to sail by the *India*. At Plymouth he said an enquiry was to be held in London, and the owners of his vessel had instructed him to say nothing until it was held.

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Solicitor for the Applicant,
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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

WRITING AT A DISTANCE—DUST STARS—A DISEASE OF PAVEMENTS—IMITATION MOUNTAIN BUILDING—IN THE SEA—SEPPENT'S HOME—ARMED GRASS—IMPROVED X-RAY VISION—HOW LIGHTNING MAKES ITS PATH—MALARIA OF HORSES.

The telegraph, or writing telephone, of Ernst Karl Gruhn, is ingenious if not simple. The transmitter is a pencil whose lead has a little play in the metallic casing, and the pressure of writing closes a vertical motion current in the up and down strokes and a horizontal one in the forward movement. These currents control magnets in the back of a small mirror in the receiver. This mirror rocked by the magnet, and a pencil of light from a concentrating lens is reflected upon a strip of sensitized photographic paper. The deflected ray of light follows the movement of the writer's hand, producing a facsimile of the pencil's marking exact enough to serve as a signature to a check. The sensitive film is drawn through a developing bath by a little electric motor.

That dust should settle in regular figures—crystallising, so to speak, like the snowflake—seems rather surprising. Using plate heated 10 deg. or 15 deg. above the atmosphere, Mr. W. J. Russell finds that the settling dust always tends to produce regular geometric forms, which are always star-like, but are made by the shape of the plate to vary from three-rayed to eight-rayed stars. In each instance the rays are of uniform length and form a perfect pattern, while superimposed stars often produce very beautiful figures which appear under a microscope.

A fungus that rapidly destroys wood pavements is giving trouble in English cities using such paving. The fungus spreads from infected boards to sound ones, and the only means of checking it seems to be careful inspection of all wood before laying and the prompt removal of infected blocks.

Electric sparks are always obtained from kites reaching a height of a quarter of a mile, and increase as the kite goes higher.

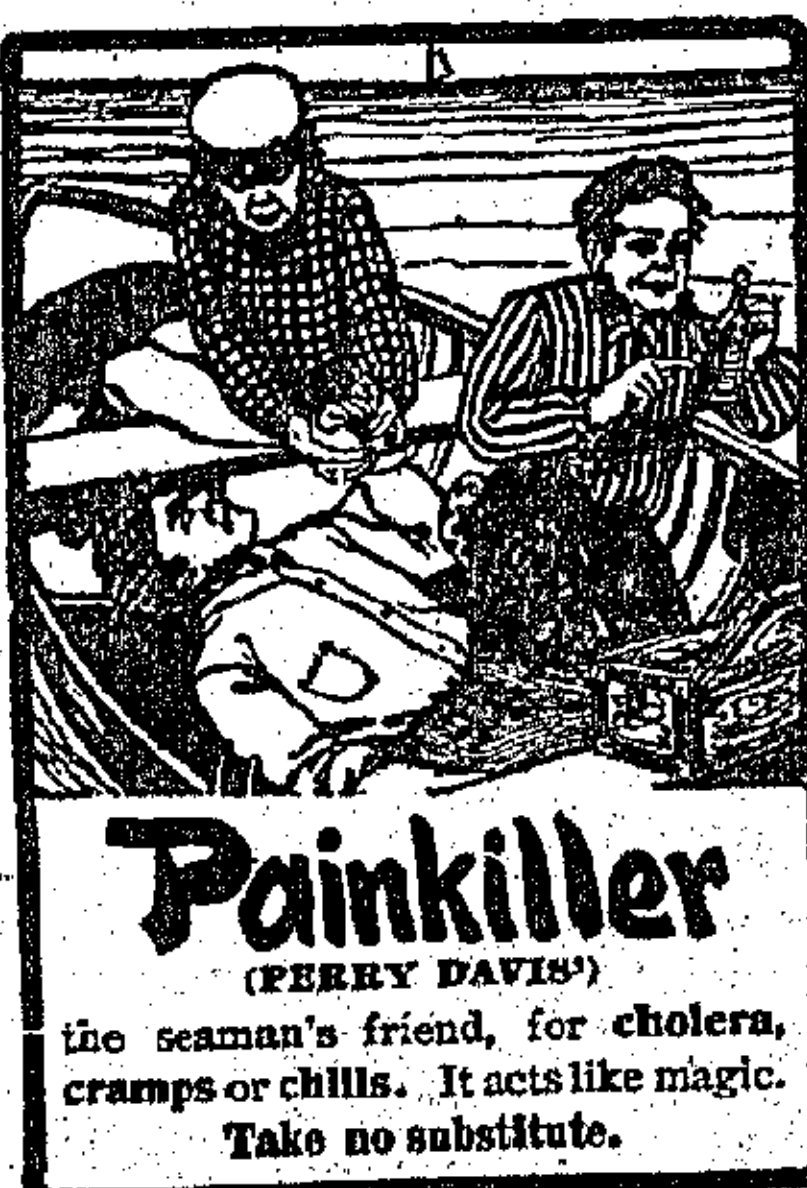
In laboratory experiments on the formation of mountain chains, pressure has been applied in one direction only, but in the new apparatus of Lord Avebury four beams of wood are drawn together by screws so as to give compression in two directions at right angles to each other. The space between the beams is two feet square and nine inches deep. In this space are placed pieces of baize separated by sand, and the working of the screws pushes the sand up until it is flattened against the plate-glass covering the apparatus, when casts are made of the different layers of baize. The results are found to imitate closely much of the folding and other phenomena observed in Nature's mountain building. The ridges in the bottom layer, as in nature, are narrow, short, precipitous and greatly broken up, but become wider, longer and less steep until the layer below the sand on the top is plateau-like. Many variations in natural conditions can be represented.

In spite of the efforts to trap the animals of the deep sea, many forms—perhaps some of great size—must still be unknown. The Prince of Monaco, one of the greatest of marine naturalists, has shown that life of some kind probably reaches the deepest ocean bottom, and in a very ingenious way he has proved the existence of an enormous octopus that appears to frequent the middle depths of the Atlantic. Noticing that the dying sperm-whales reject some of its latest food, he hastened to secure some of this. It included fragments of such an octopus, and one of the antennae, though incomplete, measured not less than 29 feet in length.

The curious habit of carrying a live sea-anemone in each of its two claws is ascribed to the *Melia*, a genus of small crabs of the Maldiva Archipelago. M. Borradaile states that the crab's claws are too frail for use in defence, and it is not clear whether the anemones are held as a means of protection or as a trap for food.

A painstaking survey of the fishes of the Nile, extended far up both Blue and White Niles, has just been completed. It adds 14 new species to about 90 known before, and gives much other valuable information.

The X-ray stereoscope of M. T. Guilloz uses a single tube so mounted that it can be rapidly oscillated between two positions. The oscillations are given by a cam making 300 revolutions per minute, and so arranged that only a tenth of the time of rotation is taken in moving from one position of rest to the other. Two distinct radiographic images are thus formed, with displacement varying with the degree of the



tube's oscillation and its distance from the screen. Two shutters electrically controlled by the oscillating apparatus, allow the right eye to view one image and the left the other, vision being entirely cut off during the change of the tube's position. The combination of these images gives an apparently solid reproduction of the object, and the effect is claimed to be superior to that obtained with two tubes or with a tube having two anti-cathodes.

Some time ago Mr. B. Walter showed that an electric spark feels its way from the positive pole to the negative in a rapid succession of preliminary sparks of increasing length. By some excellent photographs with a moving camera, he has now proved that lightning similarly establishes a conducting path through the air by a series of minor flashes, and that as a rule the lightning passes from the cloud to the earth as a series of continuous discharges.

The horse-sickness of Cape Colony resembles human malaria, and attacks animals exposed in low-lying swamps or left out at night. Horses pass safely through affected districts during the day. The Government bacteriologist of Natal suggests that mosquitoes carry the infection, and he has shown that horses protected by wire gauze or smoke may remain unharmed in the midst of the disease while the unprotected succumb.

Earthquakes are due to discharges of electricity between strata of good conductivity and insulating strata, like granite and silica, in the view of Prof. Pilsudski. The discharges generate gases, to which the observed effect are mainly due.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

In the not very remote past when Europeans looked to South Africa only for ostrich feathers and asbestos, it was a common practice for English doctors to order hopless cases of pulmonary disease to this country. "When there is no hope at home try the Cape of Good Hope," "Keep below deck until you reach Madeira," &c. How painfully familiar such phrases sound. Often the prescription succeeded; more often it failed. It is within the knowledge of everybody that the late Cecil Rhodes came here to find health, not fortune, and succeeded in gaining both. But his experience was not the common one. The peninsula of South Africa is dotted with cemeteries of many graves of Englishmen who came here in quest of health as of the one who were slain in battle or died of disease incident to warfare.

It is a fact, established beyond possibility of dispute, that no climate the world can offer is sufficient in itself to arrest the progress of consumption, though unquestionably it is a very important aid to other treatment.

But what should that other treatment be? No question was ever more debated, or is still further from settlement. We will not attempt to answer it, but allow Mr. Charles Rodgers, of East London, to give a brief account of two illnesses from which he has suffered, which throws considerable light upon the matter.

Writing on February 9th, 1933, Mr. Rodgers observes:—"I feel it my duty to bring to public notice the benefit I have received by using Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Five years ago I was stricken down with rheumatic fever, and was attended by three different doctors; but their medical efforts did me little or no good, and my condition was for a long time very precarious. It was then that a friend advised me to try Seigel's Syrup, and I resolved to accept his advice. I was delighted to find myself very soon able to walk about as usual, and after taking only three bottles of the medicine I was capable of resuming my business."

"In July, 1930, I experienced another and a more serious trouble. It was found that I was suffering from a very weak chest. A doctor whom I consulted told me plainly that he feared I was consumptive, and ordered me to come to South Africa. I entertained no doubt that I was far gone in consumption, having all the signs of that disease, but especially an extremely weak chest and an ever-present feeling of weakness and languor."

"Without being advised to do so, but with the recollection of the good that it had done me two years before in curing me of another complaint, I had the happy inspiration to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The result exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and it was not long before I was as strong and healthy as any man could wish to be. I strongly recommend the use of that medicine to all who suffer as I did, and for the sake of humanity would like my case to be known far and wide."

Prognosis and performance are not quite the same thing, as many have discovered to their cost; but the people who have built high hopes upon that from which Mr. Rodgers received so much benefit were never yet known to be disappointed.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
司公限有船輪華中

THE OFFICES of the above Company have been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1933. 924

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
司公美華
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1933. [1321]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my Temporary Absence, or until further notice, Mr. A. R. LOWE will act as SECRETARY to the above Company. By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. KILFOOT HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1933. [2186]

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

PLEASE take notice that J. R. POWELL GRANT Esq., lately Agency Director of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the Hongkong Office, is no longer in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, and that his Connection therewith ceased as of June 30th, 1933.

Any Payments due the New York Life Insurance Company shall be paid at the Office of the Company in Hongkong to the Agency Director in Charge, Mr. C. H. COTTELLSON.
G. E. TUCKER,
Resident Secretary
Shanghai, China, 27th July, 1933. [217]

Though the cost of making finest toilet soaps has nearly doubled, the retail price, ingredients, and superior quality of Vinolia Soap remain unchanged. For the complexion.

1347-2

W. M. POWELL, LD.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS.

Ladies' and Gent's Fine Quality PANAMAS. A Fine Assortment of FLOWERS, MUSLINS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

New CHATAIN BAGS and FANCY GOODS.

The latest in MERCEISED MUSLINS, ARMEUR SILKS, ALPACAS, GRENADINES and Fine BLACK DRESS GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT SUMMER SHIRTS, HATS, HALF HOSE, BOOTS, &c., &c.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW MOUNTAIN PICNIC TENT; CAN BE CARRIED AND

FIXED BY ANYONE.

JUST RECEIVED.

A shipment of

PORCELAIN CIGAR CASES

for household use. Capacity—One and Two Hundred Cigars each.

Guaranteed to keep Cigars dry in a damp climate, and moist in dry climate, combining utility with beauty and security, with a perfect preservation of Cigars. Would be pleased to have you inspect these PORCELAIN CIGAR CASES.

KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

1421

NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE.

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAWEI.

AGENTS—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

325

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LINE STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICEHOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoroseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maidzuru, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Herdo, Kanada, Fujinotsu, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura, Otsu, Sashara, Teubakuro, Yoshinotsu, Yoshio, Yonokibara, and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S
FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

61

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES. FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT. MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 10th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINPUCK"	On 11th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINPUCK"	On 11th August.
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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINPUCK"	On 11th August.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
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MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

The s.s. "KINTUCK" left Singapore on the 5th inst. p.m., and is expected to arrive here on the 11th inst.

The s.s. "AJAX" left Victoria (B.C.) on the 16th ult. for Japan and Hongkong.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 7th August.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"WUHU"	On 7th August.
MANILA, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 7th August.
MANILA, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 10th August.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"NANCHANG"	On 12th August.
CHEROKEE and TIENTSIN	"SUNGKIANG"	On 12th August.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HUNAN"	On 20th August.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via INLAND SEA PORTLAND, OREGON OF JAPAN, MOBI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA FOR

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	August 14, 1903
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	September 18, 1903
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	October 14, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS. ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to LAND PASSENGERS and LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SACHSEN	THURSDAY 20th August
* KIAUTSCHOU	THURSDAY 20th August
BAYERN	THURSDAY 20th August
ZIETEN	THURSDAY 20th August
SEIDLITZ	THURSDAY 20th August
BOON	THURSDAY 20th August
PREUSSEN	THURSDAY 20th August
* HAMBURG	THURSDAY 20th August
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY 20th August
KONIG ALBERT	THURSDAY 20th August
* KIAUTSCHOU	WEDNESDAY 6th January
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 20th January
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 3rd February
SEIDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 17th February
BOON	WEDNESDAY 2nd March

* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "SACHSEN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain R. Meyer, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on Tuesday, the 18th August, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 19th August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on Wednesday, the 19th August.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTES FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th August, 1903, at 1 P.M. the Company's Steamship "YARBA," Captain Sellier, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 10th August, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "BARON DRIESEN," Captain H. Plasing, will be despatched on or about THURSDAY, the 20th August, to be followed by the s.s. "NORDKYN" later.

For Freight, v.c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," Captain Rassowich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th August, p.m.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

SHIRE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE," Captain G. C. Cuny, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 24th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "EMPIRE," Captain P. T. Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of passenger, the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TRIPS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are prepared during the months of July and August to issue FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS from HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA AND BACK for the round fare of Yen 98 payable in local currency. Return Tickets are available for return up to the 31st October, 1903.

Stop-over privileges allowed at any way port and between Yokohama and Kobe passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For information as to Sailings, Steamers, &c., apply at the Company's Local Offices in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

T.S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

FOR CANTON.

HONGKONG-MACAQ LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI," Captain Samuel Ball Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao (week days) at about 2 P.M. and (Sundays) about 8 P.M.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1.50. Return Ticket \$2.50. 3rd Class \$1. Steamer \$0.50.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5.

Wharf—Opposite Central Market. The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday in Summer.

SAM WANG & CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

NATAI LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CARRIAGE every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEUCH" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"NANKIN" FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendant.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Florio and Rabattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CAPRI"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

For further particulars, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1903.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KIAUTSCHOU"

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 6 P.M. To-day, the 4th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 11th August, at 8.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1903.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1902. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

INTIMATION TO UNDERWRITERS AND SHIPPERS.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received that the Company's s.s. "KAWACHI MARU," which left Hongkong on the 27th June last for London and Ports, had an outbreak of fire occurring at sea in No. 4 hold, and she put in at Messina, from which port she was to have sailed on the 1st August.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1903.

MITSE BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI. A.I. A.B.C. Scott's and Engineering Codes Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).

Extreme Length... 523 feet. Length on Blocks... 513 " Width of Entrance on Top... 68 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 26 1/2 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAIJIMA).

Extreme Length... 371 feet. Length on Blocks... 350 " Width of Entrance on Top... 66 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 24 " PATENT SLIP (at KOSUKE).

Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

THE COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT NOTICE.

1677

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

KARLSRUHER BREWERY ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

TRADE MARK.

THE BEER is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, absolutely sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSGG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902.

YES SIR! HERE'S THE BEER, SIR!

RAINIER—THE ONLY BEER, SIR!

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., HONGKONG AGENT

1903-5

SANITAS

FLUID OIL CRUDE FLUID POWDER EMBROCATION SOAPS DISINFECTORS INHALERS FUMIGATORS

COLORLESS FRAGRANT NON-POISONOUS DOES NOT STAIN. KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS. OXYGENATES THE AIR.

